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WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Geneva Parley Delay Seen Dulles Blames Red Tactics

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen in Washington Mar. 16 that Soviet "stalling" might force postponement of the Geneva conference on Far Eastern problems which was scheduled to open Apr. 26.

Dulles said that U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen had been unable to get Russia to agree on any arrangements for the meeting although he had submitted Western suggestions as early as Mar. 5.

Reds Agree on Building

Deputy Soviet Forgn. Min. Vassily V. Kuznetsov told Bohlen in Moscow Mar. 17, less than 24 hours after Dulles' remarks, that the USSR & Communist China agreed to a Western proposal that the conference take place in Geneva's Palais des Nations, old League of Nations hq.

Western observers speculated that the Red reply, so soon after Dulles' criticism, was an attempt to refute reports that Russia was stalling or that Communist China was complaining over terms the USSR had accepted for the conference.¹ U.S. State Dept. officials credited Dulles with forcing Russia to end its delay.

Dulles indicated Mar. 16 that, according to reports from Moscow, Russia was finding it hard to explain to the Chinese Communists why Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov had agreed that the conference should not be a Big-5 meeting—as the Soviet Union originally demanded—with Red China as one of the Big 5.²

Dulles denied a London report that the U.S. had told France that Red China would be offered economic inducements to end the Indo-China war.³

Strategy Session Proposed

Meantime it was reported that Britain was seeking a preliminary



Arrows indicate latest rebel attacks—from north, south & east—on French-held Dien Bien Phu (Dienbienphu) in Indo-China. The fortress was supplied by planes serviced by 149 U.S. technicians at Dason & Catbi airfields near Haiphong (1) & by 145 at Tourane (2).⁴

meeting with the U.S. & France to prepare strategy against expected Soviet & Communist Chinese tactics in Geneva. The British proposed that such a parley take place in conjunction with the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Paris Apr. 23-24.

It was reported Mar. 12 that in addition to the U.S., Britain & France, these other 9 states that fought in Korea had accepted invitations to the Geneva conference: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Holland, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand & Turkey. Greece, Luxembourg & South Africa declined to attend.

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee told the AP Mar. 11 that he probably would send delegates to the conference but would insist on "iron-clad assurances [against a] sellout of Korea."

Communist states agreeing to attend in addition to the USSR: Communist China & North Korea.⁵

New Indo-China Offensive

Communist-led Viet Minh rebels launched a major new drive on the French stronghold of Dienbienphu in Northwest Viet Nam Mar. 13 (see map). The French High Command reported all attacking forces pushed back by Mar. 16. Both sides claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on their foes. The rebels claimed to have destroyed 12 French planes.

Week in Headlines

International

Reds launched new assault on Dienbienphu in Indo-China.

Eisenhower Admin. defended "new look" defense policy.

U.S. exploded new hydrogen "device" in Pacific, was reported to have a deliverable H-bomb.

Soviet Premier Malenkov warned all would lose in A-war.

Belgium ratified EDC pact.

Inter-American Conf. adopted U.S.' anti-Red resolution.

United States

McCarthy & aide denied Army charge of pressure to favor drafted McCarthy consultant.

Vice. President, in GOP reply to Stevenson, rebuked McCarthy.

President opposed Democratic tax-cut proposals.

Committee voted to unseat Sen. Chavez (D., N.M.) for alleged election irregularities.

Rebel artillery crippled Dienbienphu's airlift lifeline Mar. 16 by knocking out both of the fortress' steel-matted landing strips. This was an exceptionally serious blow since Dienbienphu, completely surrounded, was supplied by air. (24 American civilians of retired U.S. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Civil Air Transport Co. were reported Mar. 16 to be employed as fliers of at least 10 C-119 Flying Boxcars used in the airlift.)⁶

Strength of the forces besieging Dienbienphu was estimated at from 35,000 to 65,000. The French Union garrison in Dienbienphu was made up of some 10,000 Moroccans, Forgn. Legionnaires (mostly Germans) and French & Viet Nameese paratroopers, all under the command of Col. Christian de Castries.⁷

Planes from the French carrier *Arromanches* were being used to bomb & strafe Viet Minh artillery.

U.S. Pays 78% of Cost

The French Natl. Assembly was told Mar. 16 that the U.S. was paying 78% of the cost of the anti-Communist fighting in Indo-China. Edouard Frederic Dupont, reporting for the French Union Com. on the defense budget, said Mar. 16 that U.S. aid would amount to 490 billion francs (\$1,421 billion)⁸ this year whereas the French budget was providing only 136 billion francs (\$394 million) for the Indo-China fighting. Most of the French contribution was for the pay of French soldiers in Indo-China.

The French Natl. Defense Com. Mar. 11 authorized Gen. Paul-Henri Ely, French Chief of Staff, to go to Washington to discuss military needs for Indo-China in case the Geneva conference failed to supply a solution. (Malcolm MacDonald, British High Comm. for Southeast Asia, said in Saigon Mar. 11 after a month of discussions with French & Indo-Chi-

1—see p. 58A1 2—see p. 49E1-82 3—see p. 73E1 4—see p. 73D3, map p. 51 5—see p. 65D3 6—see p. 73G2 7—see p. 58E3 8—see p. 73F2 (See Index sections for additional background information)



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nese leaders that French military plans were being "successfully accomplished" and "later this year the victories should begin.")¹

Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel's appointment as chief of the American Military Assistance Advisory Group in Indo-China was announced officially by the U.S. Mar. 12.²

COLD WAR

Eisenhower to Repel Attacks

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 17 that he would order immediate action against any nation launching an attack on the U.S. He indicated that such immediate action would be ordered in cases of attack on other countries also if U.S. safety & security were seriously involved. Any President should be worse than impeached, he should be hanged, Gen. Eisenhower said, if he did not do all America would demand to protect the U.S. in emergency. Mr. Eisenhower indicated, however, that in case of such action, the President should ask Congress for its support as soon as possible.³

Pres. Eisenhower told the newsmen that the U.S.' controversial "new look" defense policy was neither revolutionary nor even new but "an attempt by intelligent people to keep abreast of the times." The "new look," he said, was a policy of employing new weapons & tactics "to produce the best results we can for the protection of America." This was necessary because science had made old weapons & tactics obsolete, he indicated. As an example, the President asked what "2 atomic bombs" would have done to his set-up for the cross-Channel invasion in World War II.

Similar views had been expressed by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles in a press conference Mar. 16. Dulles said that the North Atlantic and Rio de Janeiro treaties, both ratified by the Senate, gave the President the right, without consulting Congress, to retaliate instantly against any attack on U.S. allies in Europe or the Americas. But Dulles added that having such right did "not mean in all cases he would use the right without consultation by Congress."⁴

Pearson Urges Consultation

Canadian Forgn. Secy. Lester B. Pearson warned in an address in Washington Mar. 15 that the U.S. would have to consult with its allies before applying its "new look" retaliation policy or run the risk of fighting alone.⁴

Molotov on Soviet Security

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov denied Mar. 12 that Russia wanted a special security position in Europe. He said Moscow sought only to insure security for all European states.

In an election speech, Molotov promised "due attention" to criticisms

of the general European security treaty (which Russia proposed and the West rejected at the Berlin Big 4 conference) in future discussions of security problems.⁵

He reiterated the Soviet's desire for business ties with other nations, charged that a calculated campaign of "senseless economic discrimination" was being carried out by the West, particularly the U.S., against Russia, Red China & East Europe.⁶

European Defense Progress

Belgium's Senate approved the European Defense Community pact Mar. 12 by a 125-40 vote, completing Belgian ratification of the treaty. The Chamber of Deputies approved the pact last November.⁷

The British Forgn. Office said Mar. 16 that plans for tighter British links with the European Defense Community would be submitted to a Paris conference of the 6 EDC nations within "a week or so." The talks were expected to produce a formal agreement or treaty of association between Britain & the EDC.⁸

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said in Philadelphia Mar. 10: Western forces in Europe were not yet strong enough



Malenkov Vs. Atomic Ruin

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov warned in an election speech Mar. 12 that an atomic war would mean "destruction of world civilization." He called for resumption of East-West trade and an international conference to ease world tensions. He denied that the only possibilities facing mankind were "a new world slaughter or the continuation of the so-called cold war."⁹



to defeat an all-out Soviet attack but could handle all the forces in Soviet-occupied lands and would deter any hot-headed act of aggression.¹⁰

East-West Trade Proposals

A British plan for encouraging more East-West trade was offered to the UN Economic Comm. for Europe in Geneva Mar. 13 with full U.S. support.

The Marquess of Reading, British delegate, proposed that the ECE Trade Com., dormant since 1949, be convened this year to discuss: (1) removal of economic obstacles to foreign trade, (2) meetings of experts on trade problems, (3) facilitation of contacts between businessmen & member nations & (4) dissemination of foreign trade statistics.¹¹

The proposal stipulated that the Trade Com. should not meet before the end of special East-West trade consultations to be held in Geneva under ECE auspices beginning Apr. 20.

Russia Mar. 12 also called for revival of the Trade Com. but made no reference to the scheduled April talks. Soviet delegate Pavel N. Kumin proposed that the committee meet in

1954 to study: (1) expansion of trade between Europe and Asia, the Far East & Latin America, (2) conclusion of long-term multi-lateral trade & payments agreements & (3) organization of international trade fairs.

Britain offered Mar. 15 to buy food & raw materials from Communist countries in return for Red purchases of British consumer goods. Lord Reading told the ECE that his Govt. would welcome "any purchases" by East Europe of "traditional UK exports," said Britain could provide "a market for almost all Eastern European foodstuffs & raw materials."¹²

(A Polish proposal to admit both East & West German Govts. to full membership in the ECE was rejected by the commission Mar. 13.)¹³

Chinese Trade Talks Off

21 British businessmen said Mar. 14 that talks with a Red Chinese trade delegation, scheduled to begin Mar. 15 in East Berlin, had been "indefinitely postponed." But 4 or 5 other Britons arrived in Berlin Mar. 14 and said they would meet with the Chinese delegation.

Cancellation followed a British Govt. warning that the China Trade Com., the group sponsoring the talks, existed "for other purposes" than promotion of legitimate trade. The Forgn. Office linked the group to the British Council for the Promotion of Intl. Trade, called a Red front by Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden.¹⁴

Allies' Trade Cut Shown

A House Forgn. Affairs Subcom. released secret testimony Mar. 13 which indicated that the U.S.' allies had cooperated in keeping strategic materials from Communist nations.

Subcom. Chrmn. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) said the testimony refuted accusations that the State Dept. had been lax in enforcing curbs on trade with the Reds. Such charges were made last November by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).¹⁵

Kenneth R. Hansen, Asst. Deputy Director of Mutual Defense Assistance Control, told the subcommittee Feb. 16: free world shipments to Communist nations totaled \$1.4 billion in 1952, dropped to \$1.3 billion in 1953; the 2-yr. total of "primary strategic materials" sent to Communist countries was \$14.4 million; 74% of the strategic goods was contracted for before controls were imposed.

He estimated Western exports to Red China in 1953 at \$275 million, up \$7 million from 1952. Imports from Red China rose \$336 million to \$425 million. Concerning trade with Russia, Hansen said: Imports of Western products by Russia were "abnormally low" in the first half of 1953 but were rising; the "importance of such purchases in raising Soviet domestic con-

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4—see 77A-C1 5—see 41B1 6—see 44B2
7—see 19C2; Vol. XIII, 391G1 8—see XIII, 51F
9—see 2B1 10—see 9D1 11—see 66E2 12—
see 52F1 13—XIII, 167N 14—66G2 15—
75D2; XIII, 404G1

sumption level" was "extremely light"; imports from the West in 1952 were less than .1% of total Soviet consumption.¹

(Col. Frank Norman, 56, chairman of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce, & 7 other men were arrested Mar. 13 on charges of trying to ship 759 tons of strategic copper wire worth \$599,200 to Communist Poland.)

Czech Attacks U.S. Planes

2 U.S. Navy planes were attacked by a Czech MIG jet Mar. 12 near the Czech-German border. One was hit but both landed safely at Neubiberg Air Base near Munich. Neither pilot was hurt.

The Czech Govt. charged Mar. 13 that the Americans had flown 130 miles inside Czechoslovakia and were over the uranium mining center of Jachymov when intercepted. Prague said the MIG pilot fired after the Americans ignored an order to land.

The propelled U.S. planes took off from the *Randolph* in the Mediterranean earlier Mar. 12 on a flight to Salzburg, Austria.²

(Yugoslavia said Mar. 16 it would return a Hungarian MIG-15 jet forced down by bad weather in Northern Croatia in February.)

American Wins Kin from Reds

Peter K. Grimes, 32, of Belmont, Mass., revealed Mar. 11 in West Berlin that he had braved arrest in East Germany to woo his 2 stepdaughters from communism and smuggle them out of the Soviet zone.

The girls, Monica, 14, & Evelyn, 11, lived with their maternal grandfather, Paul Schroeder, an East German Communist official who refused to let them go to America.

Grimes & his wife, Irmgard, the girls' mother, went to East Germany on a 10-day visa but stayed 4 months while they tried to persuade the girls to leave. Grimes said he won them over with promises to take them to American movies. They left the East zone by train to West Berlin.

(Russia informed 4 Britons Mar. 14 that their Russian wives had divorced them. The British Govt. asked Moscow Mar. 16 for evidence, since 3 of the women were known to be in a forced labor camp. Permission for the wives to leave Russia had been sought for several years.)³

MIDDLE EAST

11 Israelis Die in Ambush

11 Israelis, including women & children, were killed Mar. 17 in an Arab ambush of a bus on a Negev road 95 miles north of Elath. Only 4 passengers survived.

Israel asked the UN Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. to investigate the attack immediately, said it was a "warlike act" for which "the government from whose territory this

unit of murderers was sent forth" was responsible. (The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported from Jerusalem that the raiders had been identified as Jordanians.)

A survivor said: Machinegun fire halted the bus, killed the driver & most of the passengers; armed "Arabs in khaki" examined each body and "if they saw signs of life . . . shot the victims at close range"; the survivors pretended to be dead.

Syrians, Israelis Clash

Tension between Syria & Israel was marked by these incidents: (Mar. 11) 2 Israeli fishing boats were damaged by Syrian gunfire. (Mar. 15) The Syrian Army said it had destroyed an Israeli "armored" vessel which "committed an aggression" against Syrian frontier posts. Israel said the boat was a police launch protecting fishermen "wholly in Israeli territory." Shore batteries north of the Sea of Galilee exchanged artillery fire. (Mar. 17) Syrians fired on Israeli shepherds near Tel Katzir, south of Tiberias.⁴

Lebanese Forgn. Min. Alfred Nacache said Mar. 17 that Israel had withdrawn most of its troops from the Syrian & Lebanese borders.

Egypt Upholds Suez Search

Egypt again told the UN Security Council Mar. 13 that it would not give up its practice of halting Israel-bound ships in the Suez Canal unless the Council acted on alleged Israeli truce violations.

Dr. Mahmoud Azmi said Egyptian restrictions on shipping in the Suez Canal & the Gulf of Aqaba were an exercise of the right of visit, search & "possibly seizure" and did not constitute a blockade.⁵

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Opposes Tax-Cut Plan

Pres. Eisenhower, in a radio-TV address Mar. 15, called for rejection of proposals to cut income taxes by raising the \$600 individual exemption. Democrats had suggested a \$100 or \$200 immediate increase and an ultimate exemption of \$1,000.

The President said that a \$1,000 exemption would (a) deprive the Govt. of \$8 billion in needed revenue, (b) "excuse one taxpayer in every 3 from all federal income taxes," making it necessary for the other 2/3 of the taxpayers to make up the loss.

Administration Bills Backed

The President insisted that the U.S. did not face a depression and that "economic conditions do not call for an emergency program" of tax cuts.

While opposing the Democratic plan, the President urged support of his Admin.'s tax revision bill (HR8300)¹¹ which was reported by the House Ways & Means Com. Mar. 9. (The GOP majority of the committee said the bill would "remove inequities, end harassment of the tax-

Jordan rejected for the 3d time Mar. 17 a UN invitation to high-level talks with Israel.⁶

Austrian Govt. said Mar. 12 it would boycott Soviet-operated stores by taking legal action against Austrian businessmen who dealt with them. The Soviet shops imported most of their goods from satellite countries, paid no duty or other taxes and were able to undercut prices of licensed Austrian dealers. . . . 2 British soldiers were killed & 2 wounded by Egyptians Mar. 16 in an ambush in the Suez Canal zone. 2 others were missing. The incident occurred near a filtration plant outside Ismailia where an Egyptian police captain was shot to death Mar. 11 when he tried to stop a quarrel between British troops & Egyptian laborers.⁷ . . . German Soldiers Union (100,000 Wehrmacht veterans) in Bonn Mar. 14 demanded release of war criminals before West Germany would join the projected European army.⁸ (Peter Pfeiffer, head of the Bonn Forgn. Office's Personnel Dept., was named Mar. 12 as West Germany's permanent UN observer despite objections to his former Nazi Party membership.)⁹ . . . Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Mar. 16 he had "informally communicated" to the UN Secretariat his request for removal of Americans from the UN cease-fire team in Kashmir, would make a formal demand to the UN if Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld failed to act. Hammarskjöld said Mar. 10: He would not remove members of any UN working groups as long as "they do their job"; he considered members of such teams "without nationality" as far as their jobs were concerned.¹⁰

payer and reduce tax barriers to future expansion of production & employment." The Democrats said it gave a "pittance" to most taxpayers but "substantial relief" to big business & the wealthy.)

A companion bill—HR8224, which would put a 10% ceiling on federal excise taxes—was passed by a 411-3 House vote Mar. 10 and sent to the Senate. The opposing votes were cast by Democratic Reps. John E. Lyle Jr. (Tex.), Paul C. Jones (Mo.) & Fred Marshall (Minn.). It would require automatic tax cuts for all items taxed at more than 10%. Examples: The 25% levy on long-distance phone calls would be reduced to 10% as would the 20% rate for furs, jewelry, luggage, cosmetics & admissions to amusement places.

Democrats Attack Program

The Eisenhower tax program was denounced in a Democratic radio-TV rebuttal Mar. 16 by Reps. Sam Rayburn (Tex.) & Jere Cooper (Tenn.) & Sen. Walter F. George (Ga.). They said it would give "little or no relief" to the 80% of the taxpayers with incomes under \$5,000 a year. The 6 families out of every 1,000 who own

1—see p. 66A3 2—see Vol. XIII, pp. 107L, 71J
3—see XIII, 435D3 4—see 67C1 5—see 60C2
6—see 60B2 7—see 44B-C3 8—see XIII, 115C
9—see 75E-F1 10—see 66B2 11—see 20C3-21E1

most of the U.S.' corporate stock would benefit more than all other taxpayers combined, they said.

Pres. Eisenhower denied these charges at his Mar. 17 press conference. He insisted that stock was owned by many with low incomes. He cited U.S. Steel, noting that 56% of its 300,000 stockholders earned \$5,000 a year or less.

Other Presidential Actions

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 16 signed a bill (HR355) permitting import of Mexican farm labor through Dec. 31, 1955. It provided that workers would be recruited at 6 Mexican border stations and paid not less than the prevailing wage received by Americans. The House had completed action on the bill Mar. 4. (The U.S. & Mexico Mar. 10 signed a 2-yr. extension of a labor recruitment pact that expired Jan. 15. Major changes: border recruiting was permitted; Mexicans who quit before their contracts expired would have to pay part of their return fare; employers were required to offer on-the-job insurance, as well as occupational insurance, at the workers' expense.)¹

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 17 signed an executive order directing the Natl. Science Foundation to survey Govt. research & development programs. . . . Bolivia was granted \$3 million worth of wheat by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 16. This was in addition to \$5 million worth given for famine relief last October.²

McCARTHY

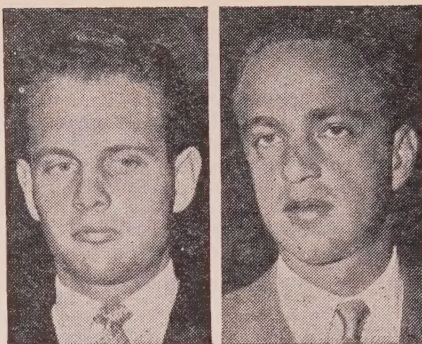
Army Charges Threats

The Army charged Mar. 11 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Roy M. Cohn, his subcommittee's chief counsel, had made direct threats to Army officials in an effort to get favored treatment for G. David Schine, former McCarthy Subcom. consultant who was drafted in November.³

McCarthy & Cohn immediately denied the charge. McCarthy declared Mar. 12 that Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens used the report in efforts to "blackmail" him into halting his investigation of Communists in the Army. McCarthy said Stevens had offered to give him "plenty of dirt" on the other services if he halted the Army probe. Stevens said this was "utterly untrue."

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Mar. 17, backed Stevens in the dispute. He said that Stevens could be mistaken or misinformed on some question but that he believed in his integrity & honesty. He said Americans were beset with many fears, among them the fear of "what unwise investigators will do to us . . . as they try to combat subversion. . . ."

McCarthy declared in Chicago later Mar. 17 that he would continue his investigations in his own way, and "I don't give a tinker's dam how high or low are the people in either the Republican or Democratic parties who



Wide World

Pvt. Gerard David Schine (left), ex-McCarthy Subcom. consultant, & McCarthy counsel Roy Marcus Cohn (right). Cohn & McCarthy were accused of threatening Army officials on Schine's behalf.

are unhappy about our methods."

Meantime McCarthy's own Senate Investigations Subcom. was preparing to investigate the charges exchanged by McCarthy & the Army. It was decided at a subcommittee meeting Mar. 16 that Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), ranking Republican member, would preside at the investigation. McCarthy, who was to sit with the other members, rejected suggestions that the inquiry be turned over to the Senate Armed Services Com.

Accusations in Detail

The Army made its charges in a 34-page report sent to each member of the McCarthy Subcom. Mar. 11. According to the report:

(1) McCarthy & Cohn asked Army officials (before Schine was drafted) to give Schine a direct commission; the Army refused. (2) Cohn then asked Stevens to assign Schine to the New York area; Stevens said Schine would be treated like any other private. (3) McCarthy told Army counsel John G. Adams that Schine was a "pest" & "nuisance" but that he did not want Cohn to know he thought so. (4) Cohn warned Adams that "he would expose the Army in its worst light and show . . . how shabbily it is being run." (5) After Schine's induction, Cohn & McCarthy asked Stevens to give Schine a New York assignment—to study "pro-Communist leanings in West Point textbooks." (6) Schine received frequent passes on McCarthy Subcom. request and often was made available to committee; Schine's commander said this interfered with his training; Adams told this to McCarthy, and McCarthy agreed in writing that the committee should let Schine be treated like other privates; Cohn then phoned Adams and said "he would teach Mr. Adams what it meant to go over his head." (7) Cohn phoned Adams and, "using extremely vituperative language," said the Army had "double-crossed" Cohn, Schine & McCarthy by not giving Schine a commission, by not assigning him to New York and by ending Schine's availability during week nights. (8) McCarthy told Adams, in Cohn's absence, that the Army should do nothing more for Schine on the committee's behalf. (9) Cohn, in McCarthy's presence, repeated his arguments for Schine; McCarthy first "remained silent," then recommended a New York assignment for Schine. (10) Cohn tried to get Schine freed of Sunday KP. (11) Cohn, on hearing that Schine might be sent overseas, told Adams that "this would 'wreck the Army' and cause Mr. Stevens to be 'through as Secy. of the Army.'" (12) The McCarthy Subcom. informed Adams that it wanted to interrogate members of the Army's Loyalty-Security Appeals Board; McCarthy said he was investigating allegations of "fraud & corruption & personal misconduct in their official actions." (13) McCarthy warned Adams "that the Army was walking into a long-range fight with Mr. Cohn and that even if [Cohn left the committee], he would carry on his campaign against the Army thereafter" through "connections with various newspaper elements." (14) The McCarthy Subcom. brought up the Irving Peress case; committee aide Francis

Carr told Adams, "rather facetiously," that "if the Army would be reasonable," its "problems would be at an end."

McCarthy Counter-Attacks

McCarthy replied to the Army accusation with his Mar. 12 counter-charge of "blackmail." Cohn declared simultaneously that "the statements to the effect that improper pressure was exerted by us are a lie."

Rejecting demands that Cohn be fired, McCarthy released 11 subcommittee memorandums giving his side of the argument. One was a memo from Carr saying that "the Army is trying to use Schine as a hostage to pressure us to stop our hearings on the Army."

An unsigned memorandum dated Nov. 6 (1953) said that Stevens asked the subcommittee to "hold up our public hearings on the Army" and "suggested we go after the Navy, Air Force & the Defense Dept. instead." According to the memo: Adams said "there was plenty of dirt there, and they could furnish us leads"; Stevens "thought this was the answer to his problem."

Stevens & Adams immediately issued statements calling the memorandums' charges against them "fantastic & false."

FBI Files Called 'Misused'

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) said Mar. 13 that he was sure the McCarthy Subcom. had access to the FBI's confidential files "and gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not." He said the subcommittee "misused" such information and that therefore he would no longer give the FBI security information.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said Mar. 14 that he had looked into the matter personally and that the FBI "has permitted no such thing during my term as Atty. General."

GENERAL

Nixon Scores Reckless Talk

Vice Pres. Nixon, speaking for the Eisenhower Admin. Mar. 13 in answer to Adlai E. Stevenson, delivered an obvious attack on McCarthy in a radio-TV address in which he denounced "reckless talk & questionable methods" of Congressional Red hunters.⁴

Nixon did not mention McCarthy by name as he assailed "men who in the past" had done "effective work" in uncovering communism but who had made "themselves the issue rather than the cause they believe in so deeply." Such men have "diverted attention from the danger of communism" and have allowed "those whose primary object is the defeat of the Eisenhower Admin. to divert attention from its great program," Nixon declared.

The Admin. "insists that . . . procedures for dealing with the threat of communism in the U.S. must be fair & . . . proper," he said. "Unfair" & "irresponsible" investigations only

1—see p. 69G2 2—see Vol. XIII, p. 350G2 3—see p. 37C2 4—see p. 76A2

"give ammunition to those who oppose any action against the Communists" and allow "the guilty" to "pull the cloak of innocence around themselves."

Nixon was asked after the broadcast if his remarks were aimed at McCarthy. He replied: "The speech speaks for itself, wherever the shoe fits."

Answers Stevenson

Nixon devoted the greater part of his radio time to answering Stevenson who, he said, was the "leader of the Truman wing of the Democratic Party." Nixon gave these replies to what he termed Stevenson's 3-fold criticism of the Eisenhower Admin.:

On the "new look" military & foreign policy—Pres. Eisenhower was "one of the greatest military leaders in the world today." He made the final decision on this policy after much consultation with his expert advisers. As a result, the Admin. "adjusted our armed strength to meet the requirements of this new concept"—that "rather than let the Communists nibble us to death all over the world in little wars, we would rely . . . on our massive mobile retaliatory power." Then "we let the world" & "the Communists know what we intended to do." The policy had been proved right so far by (1) the ending of the Korean war, (2) the return of 2 American divisions from Korea, (3) a near-balance in the budget and (4) the U.S.' seizure of the "ideological offensive from the Communists all over the world."

On the Admin.'s handling of Communists in Govt.—This Admin. differs from the Truman Admin. in that it recognized "the danger of Communist infiltration in the U.S." and developed a program that (1) made "just as sure as we can that we don't put the Communists on the payroll in the first place" and (2) under a new security risk program, recognized that "it's a privilege, not a right to work for the Govt." "We should remove from the payroll those of doubtful loyalty & those who might be easy prey to espionage agents because of their personal habits or their backgrounds." The Eisenhower Admin. would "never tolerate disloyalty any place we find it"; "when mistakes are made . . . we will admit them rather than try to cover them up." "We must remember that the extremes of those who ignored the Communist danger or who covered it up . . . have led to the extremes of those who exaggerate the danger today."

On Pres. Eisenhower's leadership—Stevenson said Mr. Eisenhower was not giving proper leadership to the GOP & to the nation. On the contrary, the President "is not only the unquestioned leader of the Republican Party, but he has confidence & support of the great majority of Americans."

Stevenson Sees Agreement

Stevenson said Mar. 14: Nixon had supported his belief that "McCarthyism" had injured the nation and di-

verted attention from real issues; if the President's leadership was as "resolute" & "undivided" as Nixon said, it would be "good news throughout the world we must lead."

U.S. Sets Off 2d H-Blast

The U.S. exploded its 2d thermonuclear (hydrogen) "device" Mar. 1 at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific, releasing power hundreds of times more destructive than in any previous man-made explosion, Congressional sources revealed Mar. 17.¹

It was reported that the "device" was an actual weapon, capable of being dropped on an enemy. One group of observers said the weapon, detonated on a 150-ft. tower, shot a nuclear cloud more than 17 miles upward.

The force of the explosion apparently was greater than had been expected. Some results of the blast:

- Radioactive debris & moisture were pushed out beyond the safety zone boundary of the test area.

- Kwajalein Island, 176 miles away, was jarred by the explosion. 28 Americans & 236 Marshall Islanders who had been transferred to Kwajalein from other atolls were "unexpectedly" exposed to "some radiation" but were well after receiving treatment (announced Mar. 11). 23 Japanese fishermen on a ship 70-90 miles from the blast center were seriously burned by radiation.

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D., N.C.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. said the explosion was "unbelievably destructive," many times greater than the U.S.' first hydrogen blast at Eniwetok in 1952. That explosion equaled 5 million tons of TNT.²

Cole Calls Bomb 'Deliverable'

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Com., said Mar. 16 that the U.S. had a hydrogen bomb which could be delivered by plane to any target in the world. This was the first official confirmation that the U.S. had a deliverable H-bomb. Cole said it was a "fair assumption" that Russia also had a hydrogen bomb.³

Vital Hanford Data Intact

Cole also announced Mar. 16 that no "top secret" documents were missing from the Hanford atomic plant at Richland, Wash. Rep. Thomas M. Pelley (R., Wash.) requested an investigation Mar. 12 after receiving a report that a large number of papers were missing. Cole said an "infinitesimal fraction" of 600,000 documents classified lower than "top secret" were "unaccounted for" but none "under circumstances which indicate theft or removal for purposes of subversion or espionage."

Statehood Bills Combined

The Senate disregarded Administration wishes Mar. 11 and voted 46-43 to combine pending bills proposing statehood for Alaska (S50 & HR2982) & Hawaii (S49 & HR3575). Pres. Eisenhower had urged separate consideration of the bills Mar. 10.⁴

A substitute bill, offering commonwealth status rather than statehood to both territories, was introduced Mar. 17 by Sen. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.). The measure (a) would authorize elections to determine if the people of the 2 territories wanted commonwealth status, (b) would permit either territory to accept it even if the other rejected it.

Republicans generally favored immediate statehood for normally-Republican Hawaii. They said Alaska, which usually voted Democratic, was not yet ready for statehood. Several Southern Senators, who said Hawaii was Communist-dominated, supported the merger in hope of defeating both proposals by combining them.⁵

In balloting on Sen. Clinton P. Anderson's (D., N.M.) bill to combine the 2 proposals, 3 Republicans—William Langer (N.D.), John M. Butler (Md.) & George W. Malone (Nev.)—broke party lines to vote with 42 Democrats & independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) for the merger. Dems. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) & Russell B. Long (La.) voted with 41 Republicans against it.

Armed Forces

Maj. Gen. Roderick C. Allen spent \$1,200 in Govt. money to build a dog run & kennel while commander of Ft. Dix, N.J. (according to Controller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren's testimony released by a House Appropriations subcommittee Mar. 14). Allen, retiring Mar. 31, said Mar. 15 that he would repay the \$1,200 if the Army wished. . . . Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) told the Senate Armed Services Com. Mar. 11 that the Army gave Gen. Motors a monopoly on tank production and thereby put the U.S. at GM's "mercy." He said that a \$200 million contract for M-48 tanks should have been divided between GM & Chrysler, the M-48's developer.⁶ (GM Mar. 12 blamed an engineering error for faulty transmissions in 6,450 tanks delivered to the Army.)⁷

FOREIGN

Americas for Anti-Red Pact

The U.S. successfully advocated adoption of an anti-Communist resolution by the 10th Inter-American Conf. in Caracas this week but failed to avert a vote opposing the existence of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere.⁸

The U.S.-sponsored resolution—a "Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States Against Intl. Communist Intervention"—was adopted Mar. 13 by a 17-1 vote (Guatemala against, Argentina & Mexico abstaining). Its main provision:

"Domination or control of the political institutions of any American state by the international Communist movement" was "a threat to the sovereignty & political independence of the American states," would "call for consultation & appropriate action in accordance with existing treaties."

The anti-Red declaration also: (1) condemned "international Communist"

1—see p. 13C2 2—see 38A2 3—see 54A1
4—see 38F2 5—see 38G2 6—see 38B2 7—
see 77A3 8—see 77F3

activities as "intervention in American affairs"; (2) expressed the American states' determination to "protect their political independence" against the intervention of "an alien despotism"; (3) reiterated faith in "effective exercise of representative democracy as the best means to promote . . . social & political progress" and (4) affirmed the right of each American state "freely to choose its own form of Govt. & economic system and to live its own social & cultural life."

It recommended that each American Govt. give "special consideration" to these steps for "counteracting" subversive activities: (1) enactment of "measures to require disclosure" of the identity, activities & source of funds of persons "spreading" Red propaganda, (2) exchange of information among governments to aid fulfillment of anti-Red resolutions adopted by this & other inter-American meetings.

Dulles left Caracas after the Mar. 13 vote, was replaced as head of the U.S. delegation by Asst. State Secy. Henry Holland.

Colonialism's End Urged

An Argentine resolution calling for elimination in the Americas of colonies under European sovereignty was adopted, 19-0, Mar. 17.

The U.S., abstaining, argued that the question belonged in the UN and was outside the competence of the Caracas Conference, where neither the colonial powers nor their colonies were represented.

The resolution urged elimination of colonialism "if maintained against the desire of the people," proclaimed that inter-American solidarity would not "acquire true meaning & depth" while territories were "occupied by extra-continental nations" and while peoples were "deprived of the right to govern themselves."

Racial Prejudice Condemned

The conference, condemning racial discrimination Mar. 15, urged the American republics to enact legal & educational measures for its abolition. The vote on this Panamanian resolution was 19-0, Guatemala abstaining. During debate Mar. 9, Señora Cecelia Panel de Remon, wife of Panamanian Pres. José Antonio de Remon, charged that the U.S. practiced social & economic discrimination against Panamanians working in the Canal Zone.

Burma. The Burmese Army opened a new offensive against Chinese Nationalist guerrillas Mar. 3. Lt. Gen. Lee Tse-fen, a Chinese guerrilla leader, was reported Mar. 9 to have been slain in anti-guerrilla operations. The Burmese Army Mar. 10 announced capture of Mongton & Wanmekin, villages near the Thailand border which guerrillas had held as tactical hq. for 5 years. A cease-fire period ending Feb. 28 was extended until Mar. 31 for the Mongkwan area and until Mar. 15 for the Monghsat, Mongyawng, Mongyang & Pangyang areas to permit evacuation of Chinese Nationalists

from Burma to Formosa. 3,313 Chinese (including 292 women & 303 minors & children) left Burma for Formosa between Nov. 7, 1953 & Feb. 28.¹ . . . Bo Hmu Aung (real name Thakin San Hlaing) was elected Feb. mese Chamber of Deputies. . . . U Ba (Pyawbwe) as Speaker of the Burmese Chamber of Deputies. . . . U. Ba Nyunt, chairman of Burma's Industrial Arbitration Court, was elected Mar. 2 to succeed U Tun as Mayor of Rangoon. . . . An agreement to sell India 900,000 tons of rice in 1954 at \$48 (\$134.40) a ton (Burma originally demanded \$60) was announced Mar. 8.

France. A new 4-yr. modernization plan based on expanded production & better distribution of benefits was proposed by the Govt. Mar. 11. . . . Premier Joseph Laniel's plan to install new cabinets by a simple majority vote of Parliament was rejected by a 169-146 Senate vote Mar. 17. The present system requires an absolute majority—314 votes. . . . A run-off Natl. Assembly election in a strongly-Communist Paris suburb Mar. 14 resulted in defeat of André Stil, editor of the Communist *L'Humanité*. Victor was Mme. Germaine Peyrolles of Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Party, an advocate of European union.

Iran. Gangs of hoodlums toured polling places in Teheran during the Mar. 9-11 elections for the Majlis (lower house of Parliament) and beat hundreds of alleged Communists or anti-Govt. voters. A hoodlum leader was ex-wrestler Shaban Jafari (nicknamed "Biemokh" or "the brainless one"). Police & troops often helped beat the victims, then arrested them. Observers reported wholesale election frauds. . . . Hussein Fatemi, 36, Forgn. Minister in the Mossadegh regime, was arrested in Teheran Mar. 13 and beaten & stabbed by a mob as he was carted off to jail. He had been sought since Aug. 1953 when the Mossadegh Govt. was overthrown.² . . . Karimpoor Shirazi, pro-Mossadegh publisher of the weekly *Shuresh*, died in jail in Teheran Mar. 15. Police said that Shirazi, who was to be tried for treason, had poured kerosene on himself and set himself afire.

Russia. The Soviet Electoral Comm. reported Mar. 17 these results of the Mar. 14 election of the bicameral Supreme Soviet, Russia's highest legislative body: Premier Georgi M. Malenkov & his slate (the only candidates) polled 120,479,249 votes (99.79%) in balloting for the Soviet of the Union and 120,539,860 (99.84%) votes for the Soviet of Nationalities, the highest popular & percentage vote in Russian history. 247,897 negative votes were cast & 680 ballots spoiled in Soviet of the Union voting; corresponding figures for the Soviet of Nationalities were 187,357 & 609. A total of 99.98% of those eligible to vote participated in the election.³ . . . M. A. Ibragimov, a Baku worker, was elected president of the Supreme So-

viet of Azerbaijan Mar. 13. He replaced N. G. Geidarov.⁴ . . . Georgi Fedorovich Alexandrov, veteran CP ideologist, was named Soviet Culture Minister Mar. 16. He succeeded Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko, who became party chief in Kazakhstan. Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin was named to head the new Ministry of Higher Education.⁵ . . . *Red Star*, Soviet Army organ, disclosed Mar. 16 that Marshal Ivan S. Konev was commander of the Carpathian military region.⁶

ECONOMICS

Anti-trust actions: (Mar. 10) The Justice Dept. filed criminal & civil contempt suits in Buffalo, N. Y. against Schine Chain Theaters, Inc. for alleged violation of a 1949 decree by continuing "local theater operating monopolies." J. Myer Schine (father of G. David Schine), Louis W. Schine & John A. May were named in the action. (Mar. 17) The Govt. dropped its suit against 4 major meat-packing companies (Armour, Cudahy, Swift & Wilson). Filed in 1948, the suit sought to separate the 4 companies into 14 separate concerns.⁷

U.S. exports in January totaled \$1,089,900,000, about 17% below 1953's monthly average, the Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 16. Imports totaled \$836,900,000, about 6% below the 1953 monthly average. The Agri. Dept. said Mar. 14 that farm exports in 1953 totaled \$2.8 billion, a drop of 17% from 1952. . . . **Sugar marketing quota** for the U.S. in 1954 was increased by 200,000 tons Mar. 16 to a total of 8.2 millions tons. . . . **Randall Comm.** (President's Special Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy under Chrmn. Clarence B. Randall of Chicago) said Mar. 16 that suspension of all tariff duties by the U.S. might result in an annual increase in imports of \$800,000 to \$1.8 billion. This would mean loss of about 200,000 jobs for U.S. workers but the resulting heavier movement of exports & imports would stimulate employment, the commission said.⁸ . . . **Capehart Mission** (Sens. Homer E. Capehart [R., Ind.], John W. Bricker [R., O.] & J. Allen Frear [D., Del.]) recommended Mar. 16 that the U.S. "decide what our tariff rates should be and maintain them for . . . at least 5 years." The group also called for more Export-Import Bank lending, an end of import quotas & increased buying from Latin America.⁹

World steel output was a record 230 million tons in 1953 (reported by British Iron & Steel Fed. Mar. 11). . . . **U.S. crude oil & natural gas liquid reserves** amounted to 34,382,750,000 bbls. at the end of 1953, up 1,425,545,000 from Dec. 31, 1952 (reported by American Petroleum Institute Mar. 17).

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Jan.	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953
All items	115.2	114.9	113.9
Food	113.1	112.3	113.1
Housing	118.8	118.9	116.4
Rent	127.8	127.6	121.1
Apparel	104.9	105.3	104.6
Medical care	123.7	123.6	119.4

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 444E1 2—see XIII, 275F1
3—see p. 74G2 4—see 78C-D2 5—see 78A2
6—see XIII, 429E3 7—see VIII, 302G 8—see 28C3 9—see 78C1

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. The Atomic Energy Comm. announced Mar. 13 that the first full-scale atomic power plant will be built in Pittsburgh. Westinghouse Electric Corp. will design & build its atomic furnace (nuclear reactor). Duquesne Light Co., a private utility serving the area, will operate the plant & market the electricity with energy from conventional sources. The AEC & Duquesne will absorb extra costs of atomically-produced electricity since the power will not be produced at a competitive cost.¹ . . . The U. of California at Berkeley announced Mar. 16 that operation of the world's most powerful atom-smasher, a \$9 million bevatron financed by the AEC, had started Feb. 2. In initial experiments, the bevatron accelerated particles to a record energy of 5 billion electron volts.²

Polio. Dr. Jonas E. Salk of the U. of Pittsburgh claimed in New Orleans Mar. 11 that tests had showed that his anti-poliomyelitis vaccine might give lifetime immunity to most children injected. But Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the U. of Cincinnati warned in Detroit the same day that Salk's vaccine had not been chemically tested long enough to show whether it was safe for widespread tests being planned. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was scheduling a controlled test of the vaccine this spring on several million 6-to-9-yr.-old children throughout the U.S.³

Cancer & Cigarettes. Men who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day had 10 times more cases of lung cancer than non-smokers, according to a survey reported Mar. 14 by Dr. Morton L. Levin of the N. Y. State Health Dept. in the *Journal of the State Medical Society*. Smokers of less than a pack a day had 5 times as many cases as non-smokers; cigar & pipe smokers had ½ more cases than non-smokers.⁴ . . . Ira C. Lowe, 39, St. Louis factory worker, sued R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co., P. Lorillard Co., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. & the A&P in Fed. Dist. Court in St. Louis Mar. 10 on grounds the defendants' brands of cigarettes allegedly caused his case of lung cancer despite their advertising claims that they were free of harmful substances. . . . Canadian Health Min. Paul Martin announced in the House of Commons Mar. 8 that the Canadian tobacco industry had contributed \$100,000 to study any connection between smoking & lung cancer. The U. of Toronto was to coordinate the study with U.S. & British projects.⁵

(The Agriculture Dept. reported Mar. 11 that 386 billion cigarettes were smoked in the U.S. in 1953, a drop of 7.3 billion from 1952 and the first decline since World War II. The department cited the switch to king-size cigarettes as a possible reason for the drop but did not discuss any possible effects of reports of cancer-cigarette links.)⁶

Archaeology. Prof. G. H. R. von Koenigswald of the U. of Utrecht estimated

in London Mar. 11, on the basis of skulls found in Java, that early men existed at least 1,000,000 years ago. Most paleontologists thought man appeared about 400,000 years ago. . . . Archeologists directed by Dr. Mohamed Zakaria Ghoneim, Egypt's Chief Inspector of Antiquities, opened Mar. 9 in Sakkara the doorway of a pyramid he believed was built more than 4,700 years ago. Ghoneim found it buried under desert sands. He speculated that it might be the tomb of King Sanakht, who ruled for 68 years at Memphis. . . . *The N. Y. Times* reported from Paris Mar. 15 that French Abbé Henri Breuil had found a 5,000-6,000-yr.-old portrait of a white woman on a wall of a cavern in Brandberg, a mountain 50 miles off the coast of Southwest Africa. Breuil, after inspecting relics in this & other caves, said the woman apparently was a member of a race of white conquerors who invaded Africa and ruled the natives before the pyramids went up in Egypt.⁷

Awards & Polls. *From Here to Eternity* was the best film of 1953, according to the annual *Film Daily* poll of movie critics (announced Mar. 14). . . . Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgi, 60, director of the Inst. for Muscle Research at Woods Hole, Mass. & winner of a 1937 Nobel Prize, was named Mar. 14 as winner of the Amer. Heart Assn.'s 1954 Albert Lasker Award. He was cited for cardiovascular disease research which "led to new understanding of the basic physiology of the

heart." . . . The CIO Amer. Newspaper Guild announced Mar. 11 that its 1953 Heywood Brown Award (\$500) would go to Ralph S. O'Leary, *Houston Post* reporter who exposed activities of a Minute Women chapter that allegedly brought pressure to suppress expression of liberal thought.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Catholics. France's 18 Roman Catholic Cardinals & Archbishops denied Mar. 13 that the hierarchy's new restrictions on worker-priests (none could be union members or work more than 3 hours a day in factories after Mar. 1) meant that the church was ending the 10-yr.-old worker-priest mission. At least 30 of the more than 100 worker-priests were reported to have rejected the curbs. The hierarchy denied that the restrictions were a result of outside political pressure.⁸

Jews. The 1954 *American Jewish Yearbook*, published Mar. 15, estimated world Jewish population at 11,627,000, including more than 5 million Jews in the U.S., 2 million in Russia, 1,463,000 in Israel.⁹

Education. Benjamin Fine reported in the *N. Y. Times* Mar. 15 that more than 2,000 Negroes were students at white colleges & universities in 17 Southern states & the Dist. of Columbia where segregation was mandatory. Most were on professional or graduate levels. Only Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama & Georgia failed to admit Negroes to white colleges.¹⁰ . . . The Census Bur. reported Mar. 13 that states spent an average of \$27.37 per capita for education during fiscal 1953.¹¹ (Other state expenditures per capita: highways \$21.97, public welfare \$15.01, health & hospitals \$8.86.) . . . 1,400 teachers at 48 Oslo schools ended Norway's first teacher strike Mar. 13 after the Govt. agreed to extra overtime & other allowances.

OBITUARIES

Evelyn Beatrice Longman Batchelder, 79, sculptress, first woman elected to Natl. Academy of Design; Mar. 10 in Osterville, Mass.

Bishop Gabriel Breynat, 86, Roman Catholic missionary of Canadian North 1892-1943; Mar. 9 near Lyons, France.

Msgr. Joseph Chou Chi-shih, 62, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nanchang, China; death in Communist Chinese prison reported by Vatican Mar. 16.

Harold B. Hinton, 55, *N. Y. Times* Washington correspondent; Mar. 12 in Washington of heart ailment.

Dr. Clarence Guy Lane, 71, ex-head of Harvard Dermatology Dept., Amer. Board of Dermatology & Syphilology, Amer. Dermatological Assn. & Amer. Academy of Dermatology & Syphilology; at sea Mar. 12 on a Caribbean cruise.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable See p. 683
1—see p. 71B1 2—see 15A1 3—see 63F1 4—see 63G1 5—see 55E1 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 139P 7—see XIII, 395B2 8—see 55A-B3 9—see XIII, 391C3 10—see XIII, 442B2, 413B2 11—see XIII, 299B-C2, 135C

NEW BOOKS

The Century of Total War. By Raymond Aron. Historian sees responsible U.S. leadership & end to Asian fence sitting as way to peace. Mar. 11. (Doubleday, 379 pp., \$5)†

The End of an Old Song. By J. D. Scott. Ironical story of lost love. Set in an England of changing values & prejudices. Feb. 15. (Knopf, 269 pp., \$3.50)*

Lily. By Vincent Sheean. Saga of Texas girl who marries first for money, then for position, finally for love. Mar. 15. (Random House, 233 pp., \$3)*

Man's Unconquerable Mind. By Gilbert Highet. Optimistic essay on value of reason. Mar. 8. (Columbia U. Press, 138 pp., \$2.75)†

River in the Wind. By Edith Pope. Novel which deals with causes & events of Seminole wars of 1830's. Mar. 15. (Scribners, 392 pp., \$3.95)*

Rum Jungle. By Alan Moorehead. Sketches & tales of beautiful & wild North Australian country. Mar. 14. (Scribners, 181 pp., \$3.50)†

Shirt Sleeve Diplomacy. Point 4 in Action. By Jonathan B. Bingham. U.S. foreign aid discusses "technical cooperation" in under-developed lands. Mar. 4. (John Day, 303 pp., \$4)†

The Web of Subversion. By Jas. Burnham. Study of how subversive elements operate in the U.S. Mar. 11. (John Day, 248 pp., \$3.75)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Golden Apple. Musical comedy in verse. Spoof on Homer's "Iliad." Book by John LaTouche. Music by Jerome Moross. Staged by Norman Lloyd. Choreography by Hanya Holm. Presented by T. Edw. Hambelton & Norris Houghton. With Kaye Ballard, Bibi Osterwald, Stephen Douglas, Jack Whiting, Priscilla Gillette, Jonathan Lucas. Mar. 11 at Phoenix. (5-2-0)§

The Threepenny Opera. Kurt Weill's musical play based on John Gay's "Beggars' Opera." Book & lyrics by Marc Blitzstein. Presented by Carmen Capalbo & Stanley Chase. With Gerald Price, Lotte Lenya, Leon Lishner, Charlotte Rae, Jo Sullivan, Scott Merrill. Mar. 10 at Theater de Lys. (2-3-2)§

Closed

Lullaby. Mar. 13 (45 performances).
The Winner. Mar. 13 (30 performances).

Alois Lang, 82, German-born (Oberammergau) wood sculptor (religious furnishings), Mar. 10 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Adele Guggenheimer Lewisoohn, Philip Lewisoohn's widow, philanthropic worker; Mar. 10 in N.Y.

Lewis Vickers Luckenbach, 56, ex-vice pres. of Luckenbach Steamship Co.; Mar. 14 in Seattle of stroke.

Nat Osborne, 75, song writer & pianist; Mar. 13 in Hackensack, N.J.

Lady Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, 86, British suffragette; Mar. 11 near Guildford, Surrey, England.

J. A. Robert (Bob) Quinn, 84, ex-head of Boston Red Sox, Baseball's Hall of Fame; Mar. 12 in Providence, R.I.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball. Natl. Intercol. Invitation tourney in N.Y. Mar. 13: won by Holy Cross, 71-62, over Duquesne.

Fencing. Intercol. championship in N.Y. Mar. 12-13: won by Columbia.

Golf. \$10,000 Baton Rouge (La.) open Mar. 14—won by Bob Toski of Livingston, N.J., for \$2,000. . . . Women's Titleholders in Augusta, Ga. Mar. 14: won for 2d time by Louise Suggs of Atlanta.

Horse Racing. \$66,100 Gulfstream Park Handicap in Hallandale, Fla. Mar. 13: won by Saml. Tufano's Wise Margin, Keith Stuart up, for \$44,000. . . . \$50,900 Louisiana Derby in New Orleans Mar. 13: won by Joe W. Brown's Gigantic, Ralph McLaughlin up, for \$36,325.

Skiing. U.S. championships in Aspen, Col.: (Mar. 12) giant slalom—won by Darrell Robison of Salt Lake City; women's giant slalom—Dorothy Modenese of Seattle; (Mar. 13) downhill run—Dick Bueck of Sun Valley, Ida.; women's downhill—Nancy Banks of Seattle; (Mar. 14) slalom & downhill combined—Chiharu Igaya of Dartmouth (won the men's Roch Trophy for best over-all performance); women's slalom—Jill Kinmont of Bishop, Calif.; women's slalom & downhill combined—Miss Banks. Kathy Butterworth of Aspen won the women's Roch Trophy.

Squash Racquets. U.S. doubles championship in Boston Mar. 14: won by Diehl Mateer Jr. & Richard Squires. Mateer became the first player to win the doubles title with 3 different partners.¹

Tennis. Art Larsen of San Leandro, Calif. kept the Masters Invitation title Mar. 14, defeating Kurt Nielsen of Denmark, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, in Jacksonville, Fla. Nielsen & Sven Davidson of Sweden won the doubles.

Yachting. 284-mi. St. Petersburg (Fla.)-to-Havana race Mar. 14-15: Class A won by Carleton Mitchell's *Caribbee* in 40 hr. 33 min. 36 sec. (corrected time); Class B—Luis H.

Vidana's *Ciclon* in 39 hr. 21 min. 43 sec. (corrected time); Class C & fleet honors—*Hoot Mon*, owned by Worth Brown, Chas. Ulmer & Lockwood Pirie, in 37 hr. 50 min. 43 sec. (corrected fleet time).

Others. M/Sgt. Huelet L. Benner won his 5th U.S. midwinter pistol shoot championship Mar. 12. His Army "Red" squad won the team title in Tampa, Fla. Mar. 13. . . . Oklahoma retained the Big 7 swimming championship in Ames, Ia. Mar. 13. New collegiate records set during the meet: Mike Lamair of Iowa State, 1 min. 1 sec. for the 100-yd. breast-stroke; Jim McKeivitt of Iowa State, 1 min. 11.9 sec. for the 120-yd. individual medley. . . . Illinois won its 5th straight Big 10 gymnastics title in Columbus, O. Mar. 13.

Baseball

Natl. & Amer. League club owners, meeting separately in Miami Mar. 12, approved recommendations of the major league pension committee, "subject to some minor revisions."² . . .

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

33 persons were killed Mar. 13 when a BOAC Constellation airliner crashed & burned while landing at Singapore airport. . . . 8 persons were killed & 70 injured by 3 tornadoes which struck near Macon & Columbus, Ga. Mar. 12-13 and caused damage estimated at \$23 million. The storms destroyed 8 C-119 "Flying Boxcar" transport planes at Lawson AF Base.

Tax Evasion Cases

Harold John Adonis, 46, was convicted in Newark, N.J. Mar. 16 of evading \$14,774 in income taxes on \$41,964 of income while a \$4,100-a-yr. clerk in ex-Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll's office. He was also under indictment for bribery in New Jersey's gambling scandals.⁵

Ex-Rep. Orland K. Armstrong (R., Mo.) was indicted in Kansas City on charges of evading \$3,000 in income taxes in 3 years (announced Mar. 12). . . . Alleged ex-Murder, Inc. leader Albert (Umberto) Anastasia, 51, was indicted in Newark Mar. 10 on charges of evading \$11,742 in taxes in 1947-48.⁷

Crime

Farm worker John Wesley Wable, 24, was convicted in Greensburg, Pa. Mar. 13 of murdering truck-driver Harry F. Pitts, 39, who was slain as he slept in his parked truck on the Pennsylvania Turnpike last July. He was indicted also for the murder of trucker Lester B. Woodward & the wounding of trucker John K. Shepherd.⁸

Philadelphia Police Comm. Thomas J. Gibbons Mar. 16 dismissed a police sergeant & 9 patrolmen accused of receiving protection pay-offs from alleged numbers racketeer Leo (Clee) Coleman.⁹

NL Phillies sold 1st baseman Eddie Waitkus, 33, to Baltimore (AL) Mar. 16 for about \$40,000.³ . . . Bklyn. Dodger Mgr. Walt Alston was named manager of the NL All-Star team Mar. 14.⁴ . . . Milwaukee outfielder Bobby Thomson broke his ankle Mar. 13 as he tried to slide into 2d base in a pre-season game with the N.Y. Yankees in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was expected to be out of action for 2-3 months.⁵

Johnny Bratton, ex-welterweight champ, was fined \$3,000 Mar. 10 by the Pa. State Athletic Comm. for "not putting forth his best efforts" Feb. 24 when he lost a 10-round bout to Johnny Saxton in Philadelphia. The fine was deducted from Bratton's \$4,770 share of the purse. . . . Bob Burnett resigned as head basketball coach at Stanford Mar. 15 to enter private business. . . . Neil Johnston of the Phila. Warriors, leading scorer of the Natl. Basketball Assn., won the Hickok pro athlete-of-the-year poll Mar. 15.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Barbara Hutton, 41, & Porfirio Rubirosa, 45, announced in Palm Beach, Fla. Mar. 13 that they were separating after less than 3 months of marriage. Miss Hutton, who gave up her U.S. citizenship to become a Danish countess when she married the first of her 5 husbands, had become a Dominican citizen before marrying Rubirosa.¹⁰ . . . Prince Bernhard of Holland became the first member of royalty to break the sound barrier when he piloted a TF-86 jet trainer in a supersonic dive Mar. 16 over the Mohave Desert, Calif.¹¹ . . . John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave about \$58 million to the Rockefeller Bros. Fund in the past 3 years (reported by the fund in New York Mar. 14). . . . Pietro Francisco Mele, 31, Italian film executive, was acquitted in New York Mar. 11 of charges of attacking a policeman who tried to remove him from Brenda Frazier Kelly's apartment. He sailed for Paris Mar. 13.¹²

Birthdays: Dr. Albert Einstein was 75 Mar. 14.¹³ (In a message read Mar. 13 to a Princeton, N.J. conference of the Emergency Civil Liberties Com., Einstein urged intellectuals "to refuse to cooperate in any undertaking that violates the constitutional rights of the individual."¹⁴ Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Inst. for Advanced Study director, announced Mar. 13 that the triennial Albert Einstein Award of a gold medal & \$15,000 had been won this year by Dr. Richard Phillips Feynman of the Calif. Inst. of Technology for research in quantum mechanics & quantum electrodynamics.) . . . Danish King Frederik IX was 55 Mar. 11. . . . East German Premier Otto Grotewohl was 60 Mar. 11.

Divorced: Robin Edwards Roosevelt, 25, from Curtis (Buzzie) Dall Roosevelt, FDR's grandson, in Juarez, Mex. Mar. 9. (She wed author Marion L. Hargrove in N.Y. Mar. 16.)

1—see p. 64C2 2—see 56B-C2 3—see Vol. X, p. 372G 4—see XIII, 396B2 5—see 40F1 6—see XIII, 292F2 7—see XII, 413G 8—see XIII, 344C2 9—see XIII, 336C3 10—see XIII, 440F3 11—see 76G1 12—see 32G3 13—see XIII, 87A 14—see XIII, 198B-C